

LIVELY INCIDENTS AND EPIGRAM IN SENATE AND HOUSE DEBATES

INCIDENTS

No incident in the debates of the present session of Congress has attracted so much attention from colleagues of the speakers as the controversial exchanges between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Foraker in the closing hours of the Panama Canal consideration in open session. Every statement by one Senator or the other seemed to spectators likely to end the discussion, but time and again another response was given, until the see-saw seemed impossible to end.

The drift of the debate was along the following lines:

Mr. Hoar—I would not have spoken again, had not the Senator from Ohio said that I said—

Mr. Foraker—What I said the Senator said—

Mr. Hoar—No; what I said the Senator represented I had said—

By this time the colleagues of the distinguished members from Massachusetts and Ohio were much entangled in the mazes of the debate. Each speaker was evidently anxious to present the case in the fairest possible manner, and tried to be thoroughly explicit as to what he meant to declare. But to those who were trying to untangle the many variations of the word "said," it was as great a puzzle as it is to follow the clerk of the Senate when he reads: "An act entitled an act amending an act enacting . . . etc."

Senator Beveridge is slated to appear as the leading figure on the Senate floor next Thursday afternoon, when Alaskan matters will be considered by the Senate. The junior Indiana Senator has kept in the background this session so far as debates have been concerned, but has been extremely active in committee work, especially in the Committee on Territories, of which he is chairman.

The extent of this quiet work will be shown when the Alaskan bills get before the Senate. Mr. Beveridge has mastered the intricacies of life there and what the people of the frozen territory need to make them happy, prosperous, and law-abiding under all circumstances. Last spring Mr. Beveridge appeared as an opponent of extending State rights to the Territories of the Southwest, and in that role had to appear on the defensive.

In the Alaskan consideration, however, there will be an opportunity for Indiana's younger Senator to show his eloquence in pleading for the people of Alaska. The galleries are always well filled when it is known he intends to speak, and it is expected the latter part of next week will see large audiences following his pleas for the distant Territory.

Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, one of the most reticent men in the Senate, is now also one of the most talked about, because of the consideration of his name in connection with the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee vacancy, to succeed the late Senator Hanna. Kindly-looking and courteous, he follows Senator Allison in the reticence he displays in commenting upon public matters, and never permits his countenance to betray the least sign of what he thinks about any subject under discussion.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who ranks second on the Canal Committee, maintains a policy of silence, also, depending upon his rank in the committee to land the chairmanship.

Senator Cockrell is a great stickler for propriety and for obviating all unnecessary discussion to reach results on the Senate floor. When Senator Hale was urging action on a bill a few days ago, Mr. Cockrell asked that action be postponed until Mr. Gorman was present, as any action otherwise "would necessitate unnecessary debate."

Several Senators seemed to puzzle over the combination of the verb and adjective, but the Missouri Senator was so earnest in his interest in the main subject that he did not notice the contradictory language he had used. One of the Missouri's colleagues afterward remarked that the word combination reminded him of a strategic point along the Mississippi in the civil war, which was always referred to in the words of a famous man of that day, "as naturally well fortified by nature."

JAPAN SETTLES WHISKY CLAIM

Pays Sum of \$115,000 to American Firms.

Messrs. Hopkins & Hopkins, of this city, are in receipt of cable advices from Tokyo confirming the report that the Japanese government has successfully compromised what is known as the rye whisky claim. The Department of State is also in receipt of similar advices from Minister Griscom to the effect that the claim, amounting to \$157,000 gold, has been satisfactorily adjusted by the payment of \$115,000.

This claim was originally made in 1890 by the American Trading Company, of New York, and represented the difference between 40 per cent and 250 per cent ad valorem duties on 8,750 barrels of rye whisky imported at Yokohama. A lengthy correspondence ensued between the Department of State and the United States legation at Tokyo, with the result that last month the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, Baron Komura, made inquiry as to what sum the United States would consent to receive if the claim were withdrawn.

Messrs. Hopkins & Hopkins, who conducted the negotiations here on behalf of the American Trading Company, informed Secretary Hay that they would accept \$115,000 in complete satisfaction of the claim. This offer proved satisfactory to Baron Komura, who forthwith handed a draft for that amount to Minister Griscom.

This action by the Japanese government in so gracefully settling a claim which had been a means of irritation for a lengthy period is regarded as a demonstration of the marked friendliness of Japan for the United States. It has also been the means of inspiring among American merchants and bankers having interests in Japan a firm conviction of the desire of the Japanese government to cultivate more friendly relations with the commercial element in the United States.

EPIGRAM

The Monroe Doctrine is not endangered except by one thing, and that is the policy of aggression by the United States. The United States cannot consistently maintain and defend the Monroe Doctrine, that European empires shall keep out of this hemisphere, while at the same time we as a republic are asserting our rights to cross the ocean with our conquests of empire.—Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska.

If we must have a great navy, still we must have a limit to the navy. A man may favor matrimony. Marriage is a great institution; but because he is in favor of matrimony he is not necessarily in favor of bigamy or polygamy. There is a limit to all good things, and there should be a limit to the navy.—Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska.

If we stand for the triumphs of just diplomacy rather than by those of cannon and guns, we will gain the respect of the world. There are enough opportunities for heroism in this world, with its tragedies and difficulties, without war.—Representative Burton of Ohio.

I have listened here sometimes to men who fomented conflict by their utterances. I have wished there was a rule in this House that when a man talked in favor of war it should be settled that in case war ensued he must stand in the most conspicuous place on the firing line for at least the length of time he consumed in his speech.—Representative Burton of Ohio.

The internal revenue system has always been to our people obnoxious, vexatious, vicious, tyrannical, and exacting to the very last pound of flesh. But the people have borne it with a struggle, but murmuring all the time. They have lived long, kept out of the poorhouse, off the vagrant force, paid their taxes, submitted to the restrictions imposed on them, gave up one liberty after another, until in recent years they have been compelled to surrender.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee.

All that good sense and patriotism require is to maintain a gradual and moderate increase of our navy, keeping up with the necessities of the country, but not running wild, not being stampeded by baseless fear of war or by an abnormal desire to patrol the seas of the world as an international policeman.—Representative W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina.

You add the two (political platforms) together and you have something substantial; take off the enlargement of the navy to meet the conditions we are confronted with, and you have simply got the Lord's Prayer for the purposes of defending the United States of America.—Representative Lacey of Iowa.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a doctrine or proclamation of injustice to other powers. It is one which is in itself so manifestly just that no power of the world will ever dare attack it when it is kept within its reasonable limits.—Representative Burton of Ohio.

The best way to secure peace is to promote every means for an amicable settlement of national controversies by an international tribunal like the courts which render judgments between individuals, so that its judgments may be sanctioned and enforced. The strongest sanction that can be given as the years will go by, a force as strong as a despotism for the enforcement of its decrees, will be that of public opinion, which is the controlling force in our own country at this day.—Representative Burton of Ohio.

Servian Officer Sold Secrets to Austrians

Stole Plans for Mobilization of Army From Desk of Superior—Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment and Expulsion.

BEGRAD, Feb. 21.—Six months ago Lieut. Paul Michailovitch, of the Servian army, was accused of secretly purloining plans for the mobilization of the Servian army from the desk of his superior officer and selling them to an agent of Austria.

When arrested and searched, there

was found on him a large quantity of Austrian money, the possession of which he could not explain satisfactorily. After a long investigation by the army chiefs, he was ordered court-martialed and was found guilty. He has now been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and to expulsion from the army.

TIMES OFFERS TRIP TO FAIR

Coupon Collecting Contest
Absolutely Free.

WEEK'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS

Open to All Employees of the District
or National Government.
Coupon Each Day.

Having completed arrangements upon which it has been at work for several weeks, The Times today announces in a full page advertisement, to be found elsewhere, a coupon collecting contest, which will be of the greatest interest to every employee of the District or National Government who may desire to attend the great St. Louis Exposition.

As will be seen by the advertisement, The Times will provide for the three employees of the District or National Government who shall save, respectively, the greatest number of Exposition Coupons, cut from either the Evening or Sunday Times, a week's visit to St. Louis. The Times will pay all expenses, including transportation to St. Louis and return, board at a first-class hotel, and admission to the grounds. The winners of the contest will be allowed a full week to visit the fair.

Open to Employees.
The competition is open to all employees of the District or National Government, irrespective of where they reside, or what branch of the Government they are associated with, provided their duties are performed in the City of Washington or the District of Columbia. The contest will end June 1, the last coupon appearing May 31. The winners may select any week after that date for their trip.

All that is required in this contest is to collect the coupons, which will be printed in The Times every day, from now until the close of the contest, and forward them to "The Times" office about once a week for credit. The three competitors, who shall collect the greatest number of these coupons, respectively, will be sent to St. Louis as the guests of The Times for one week. Nothing is required to be paid when sending in the coupons. The contest is free in every particular.

Eleven Each Week.
One coupon will be printed each day in The Evening Times, and five coupons on Sunday. This makes a total of eleven coupons which contestants can cut out of seven consecutive issues of the paper. Instructions about filling out the coupons and sending them in will be found in the advertisement.
It is the purpose of The Times to make these three free trips to St. Louis a memorable epoch in the lives of the winners of this contest. The best of accommodations will be furnished, and pains taken to see that the tourists receive every possible courtesy while in the Exposition City. Entry in the contest may be made at any time, but it is best to begin saving the coupons at once.

CAPTURED BOY HIS SERVANT



Lieutenant General Young Picked Up a Runaway in Cuba.

THIS is an unwritten chapter in the career of General Young, who has just been retired as the major general commanding the forces of the United States.

The general told it himself, seated on the platform bordering the tracks of the Long Island Railroad before the station at Montauk Point. He had been sent up to command the forces as they were sent back from Cuba, and was nursing a wound received in the sharp engagement shortly after the troops had landed at Las Guasimas.

With the general was a colored boy not more than thirteen years old.

"That's Dick," said the general. "I captured him. He's my only body servant now. We were having it hard just after we had landed. It was an ambush at the time Hamilton Fish was killed and some of the troops were in a little disorder. The Spaniards were popping at us from all sorts of places and I rode around to make a detour and find if possible where they were assembled.

"On a dark trail I came face to face with that youngster. He was astride a Cuban pony and had a machete in one hand. I thought, of course, he was a Cuban, but he came near falling off the horse when he saw me.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"Boss, please don't do nuffin to me," he pleaded. I saw then he was an American negro.

"Where did you get that horse?" I asked.

"Captured him," he said, saluting. "Go to the rear," I ordered, and report to me tonight."

Shortly after that the little coon got a Mauser bullet in the leg, but he came to me all right. He explained that he had stowed away on one of the transports from Tampa.

"Boss," he said, "I heard dat shootin' up dar an' I started out to de woods. I seen de Spinyards in dar, an' dis pony wuz runnin' loose an' I kotche it. Can't I have it, boss?"

"I gave him the pony and broust them both back to Tampa with me. The little coon showed more unconscionable bravery than I have ever seen."

Are Chicago Scientists Trying to Corner Dion?

Botanists of the Agricultural Department discredit the story that the University of Chicago is trying to obtain a corner on the world's supply of dion, a fernlike plant grown in Mexico. The plant is not an "exceedingly rare genus of cycads," as the report sets forth, and there is no apparent explanation of the motive that would prompt intelligent scientists, even though they were connected with the Chicago University, to seek to control its growth.

The impression prevails in Washington that Prof. Charles J. Chamberlain, who has been sent to Jalapa, Mexico, on the all-ayed mission, is in reality to make a scientific investigation of the plant. This would be feasible and easily understood, for the plant is of peculiar interest to botanists and has already been the subject of investigation. Specimens

of it are kept in the Botanic Garden of the Agricultural Department.

The dion, or erroneously called sometimes "dion," is known in Mexico as "Cabeza de Chama" or "Palma de la Virgen," meaning "the Virgin's Palm." It belongs to the cycad family, having stiff pinnate leaves, and resembles a true cycas in habit of growth.

The plant is sold in the markets as fruit, the natives eating the pulp and saving the seeds, which contain starch. A remedy for neuralgia is made by steeping it in water and using the water as an external application.

The cycad family to which this plant belongs is interesting from the fact that the plants form a link between ferns and flowering plants. One of the species, growing in Guam, called *Adiantum* by the natives, furnishes an edible which is poisonous in its crude shape, but is prepared by a soaking process and is then pulverized and made into cakes.

PAUL KRUGER'S HEALTH GOOD, SAYS SECRETARY

Former Transvaal President Living Quietly at Mentone, Near Nice, in Villa Occupied Last Year.

NICE, Feb. 21.—The reports which have been persistently and repeatedly circulated throughout the United States regarding the failing state of health of former President Kruger, of the Transvaal, are without foundation.

The president is living quietly at Mentone, near Nice, in the same villa which he occupied last year.

His private secretary, M. Bredell, received a correspondent at the villa yesterday, and authorized the statement that the health of Mr. Kruger is all that can be desired.

WASHINGTON RICHMOND

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\$21.50 for this magnificent Oak Sideboard, finest construction and finish; large French plate mirror; regular price, \$28.

\$15.50 for pretty, swelled-front Golden Oak Sideboard; worth regularly \$22.

Couch
\$6.75 for Large Finely Tufted Velour Covered Couch.

\$8.95 for this pretty Oak Dressing Case; swelled front; French beveled edge mirror; regular price \$12.

79c for this Heavy Oak Parlor Table; 24-inch top; regular price \$1.50.

98c for this Handsome Weathered Oak India Seat; worth regularly \$2.

\$1.25 for this large Cane-seat Oak Dining; handsomely carved back; brass arms; regular value \$2.

\$7.75 for handsome finished Enamel Bed; 14-inch continuous post; the very best construction; regular value \$10.50.

\$1.48 for full Double-size White Enamel Bed; worth regularly \$3.

Complete line of newest importations in China and Jap. Matings. We are the lowest-priced Matting house in the city. No cost for laying.

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Very large assortment of fine China Matings, in heavy quality, in narrow weaves and broad 20c checks.

50 styles of Double and Extra Heavy Matting, in new and 25c original designs.

Good quality bright patterned in Oil Cloth 22c.

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